to inform the employer. It is obvious that a man in such a position will have many temptations. The security of the worker is in his hands, and that he profits financially by the exercise of his power seems to R.C.L. cca fairly general practice." In many cases employers and managers are aware of this evil, but little attempt is made to check it.[1] It is the inevitable result of uneducated and uncontrolled persons being given power. In some cases they extort from the workers a monthly percentage of their wages. Serious abuses are common when women are supervised by male jobbers, and even when a woman is employed for the purpose, she may prove even more rapacious than the man. The continual shifting of the labour population may be partly due to the jobber, for it is to his interest to engage fresh workmen if he gets a commission for doing so and a bribe as well!

It is generally admitted that housing in industrial areas is deplorable. In the village, despite the conditions to which I have referred, there is usually some kind of veranda or enclosure to secure privacy, but the congestion of the great cities, combined with the fact that the workers generally come from the country illiterate, with primitive ideas of hygiene, makes the position shocking indeed. Houses are built eave to eave and back to back, approached by narrow alleys. Rotting garbage and pools of sewage are all too common, while inadequate provision of latrines makes both

[1] "The jobber still continues to be the chief recruiting authority. ... In Bombay Presidency 135 out of 177 working mills and 12 out of 37 miscellaneous cotton factories other than mills stated that their labour was recruited either through jobbers or through both *mukkadan&* and jobbers. A *mtkkadam* is a headman of a gang of unskilled labourers t>r coolies, whereas a jobber is primarily a chargeman. . . . One mill and seven factories stated that all labour was recruited by the manager. ... It is practically impossible for a workman to secure employment except through the good offices of a jobber."—General Wage Census, Bombay Government, 1934.

The Sassoon group of mills employs a labour officer and the Gawnpore Enquiry Committee are advocating the establishment of a labour bureau with representatives of employers, the unions and the Government,